



KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INDICATORS REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

Every year, thousands of Kentucky workers are injured or become ill as a result of health or safety hazards at work.

A set of occupational health indicators (OHIs) was developed collaboratively by states, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE). OHIs are an important part of conducting state-based surveillance of occupational health and developing priorities for workplace injury and illness prevention.

Definitions and information about data sources used to calculate the OHIs can be found at

<https://www.cste.org/page/OHIndicators>.

The Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Surveillance Program (KOSHS) at the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center (KIPRC) has also developed a set of six Kentucky-specific OHIs (OHI #26-#31 in this report) that focus on occupational health priority areas for our state.

The KOSHS program continues to develop new OHIs to monitor occupational health as emerging issues arise.

Note: This report presents the most recently available data for each OHI at the time this report was developed.

Whenever possible, a 10-year period of data was utilized.

Data on OHIs 17: occupational safety and health professionals, 20: work-related low back disorder hospitalizations, and 21: asthma among adults caused by or made worse by work are not currently being collected and these were not included in this report.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE REPORT

- Kentucky's nonfatal work-related injury and illness rate has steadily decreased over the past decade but remains consistently higher than the U.S. rate. (Page 2)
- Kentucky's occupational fatal injury rate has fluctuated over the past decade and continues to be above the U.S. rate. (Page 4)
- The overall annual musculoskeletal disorders incidence rate with days away from work has steadily decreased in Kentucky from 2011-2020. (Page 8)
- The 2021 Kentucky age-standardized death rate from or with pneumoconiosis for residents 16 years of age or older was at its highest in the past 10-year period during 2021 at 40 per one million residents. (Page 11)
- The percentage of Kentucky workers employed in industries that are high risk for occupational morbidity has remained consistently higher in Kentucky than the U.S. overall percentage and was higher for 2019 and 2020 than for the previous six years. (Page 15)
- The total number of commercial vehicles involved in collisions was significantly lower for 2020 than for any other year in the past decade. However, the total number of fatal injuries involving a commercial driver was at its highest in recent years. (Page 25)

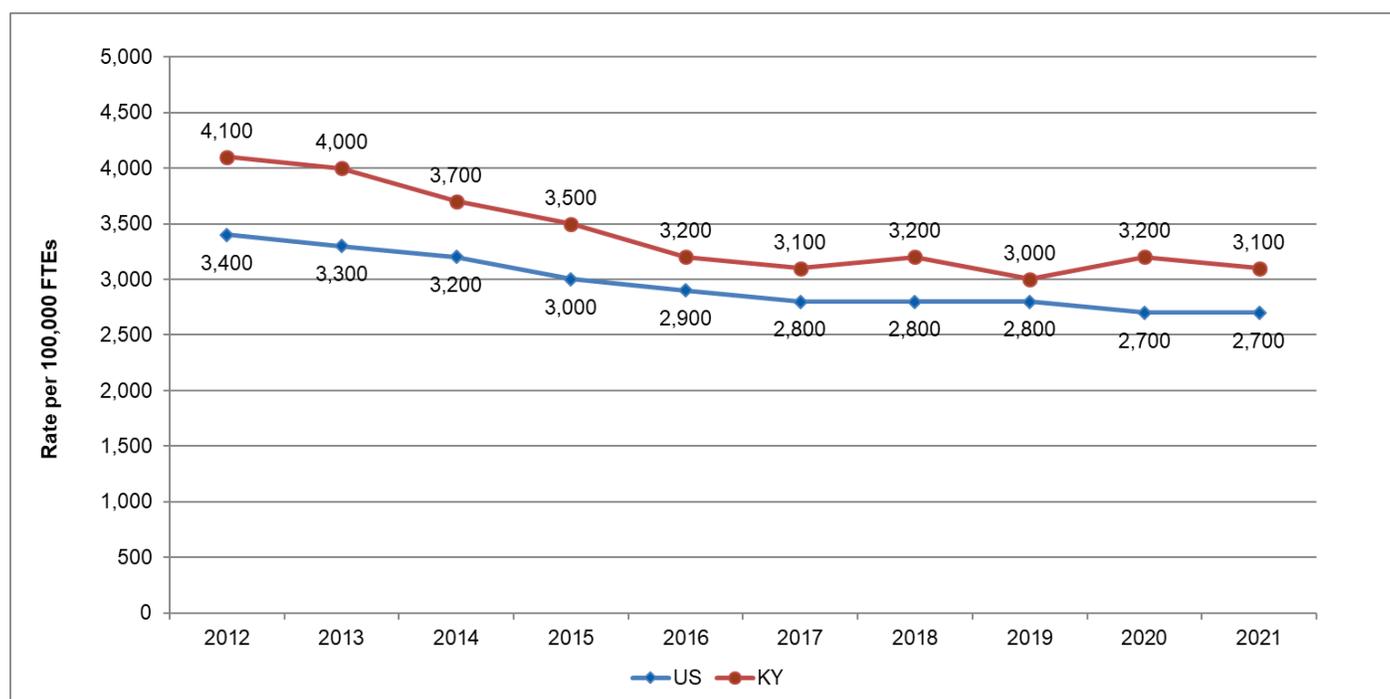


INDICATORS

Indicator #1: Nonfatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Employers

In 2021, there were 38,600 nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses in Kentucky private industry, with an incidence rate of 3,100 per 100,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs). Kentucky's nonfatal work-related injury and illness rate has steadily decreased over the past decade but remains consistently higher than the U.S. rate (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Nonfatal Work-Related Injury and Illness Incidence Rates in Private Industry, 2012-2021

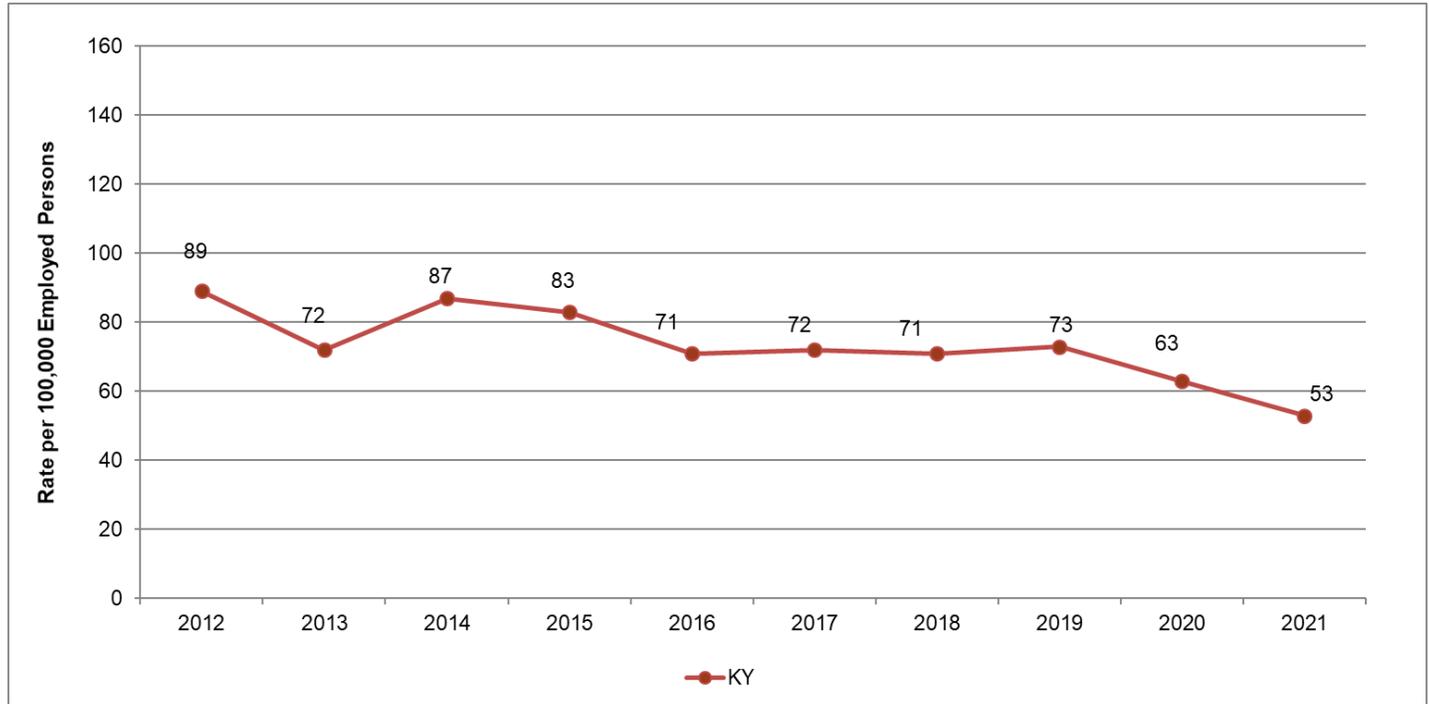


Data Source: Annual Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Indicator #2: Work-Related Hospitalizations

In 2021 in Kentucky, there were 1,020 work-related hospitalizations, with an annual crude rate of 53 per 100,000 employed persons age 16 years and older (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Work-Related Hospitalization Rates, 2012-2021



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

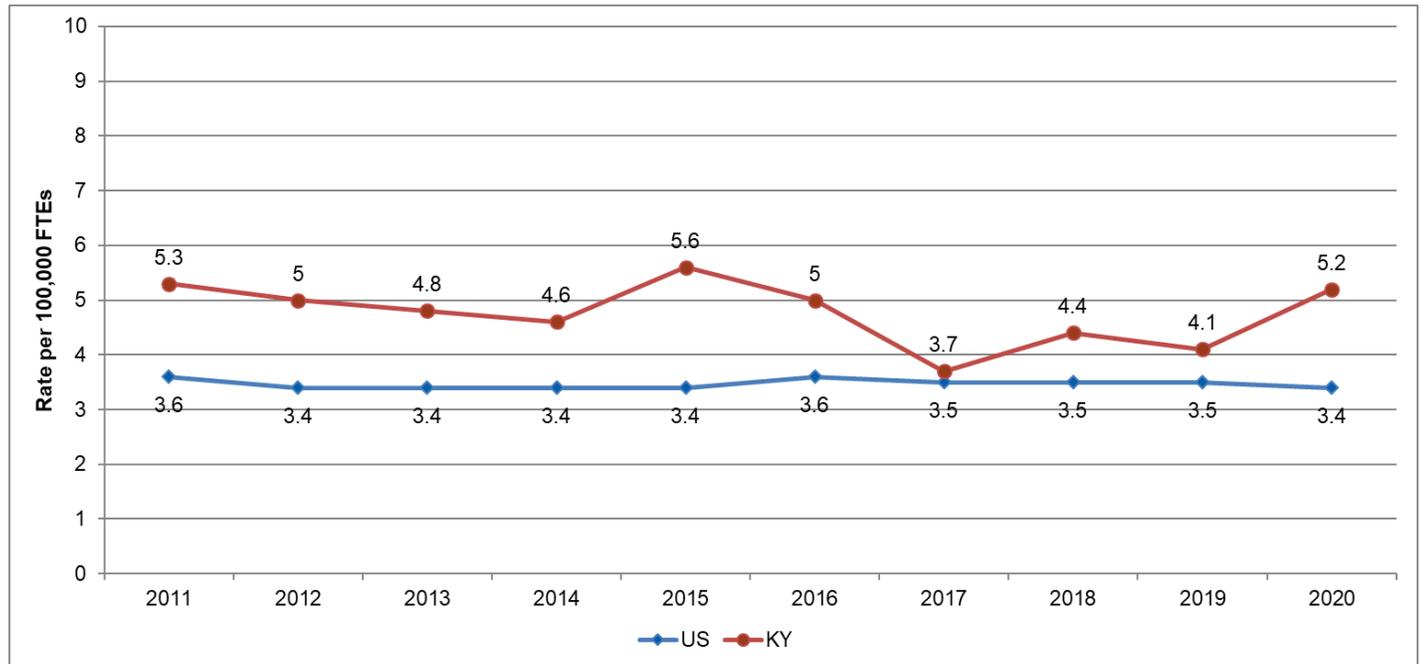
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claim counts represent encounters of care and could be greater than the number of individual patients treated. Starting October 1, 2015, coding switched from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. As there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes, the coding system transition should be considered when interpreting the data.

Indicator #3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries

In 2021, there were 97 fatal occupational injuries in Kentucky, a 5% increase from the 92 reported fatal work-related injuries in 2020. The Kentucky rate remained consistently higher than the U.S. rate from 2011-2020.

Figure 3. Fatal Work-Related Injury Rates, 2011-2020



Data Source:

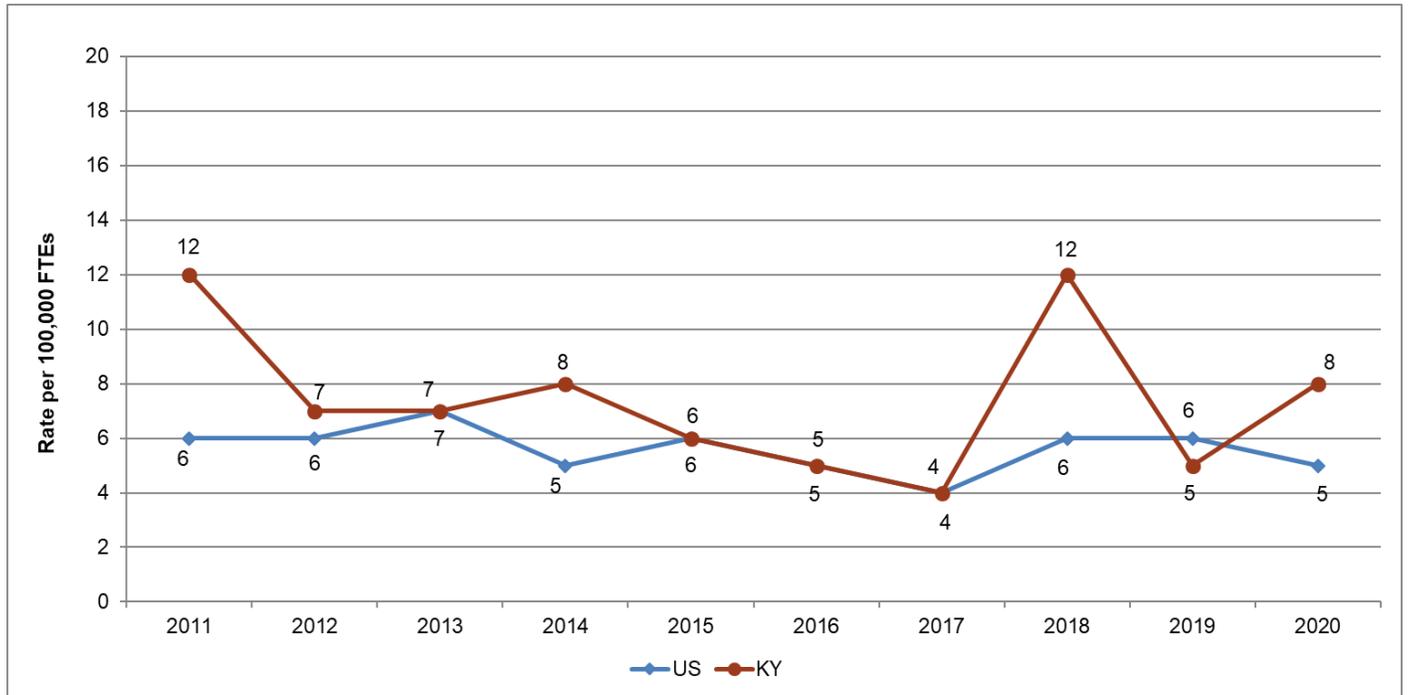
Numerator: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Denominator: NIOSH Employed Labor Force estimates (2021 data not available at the time report was published)

Indicator #4: Work-Related Amputations with Days Away from Work

There were an estimated 100 amputation cases with days away from work in 2020 in Kentucky. The 2020 Kentucky rate was 8 per 100,000 FTEs, which is a 60% increase over the 2019 rate (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Work-Related Amputation Rates, 2011-2020

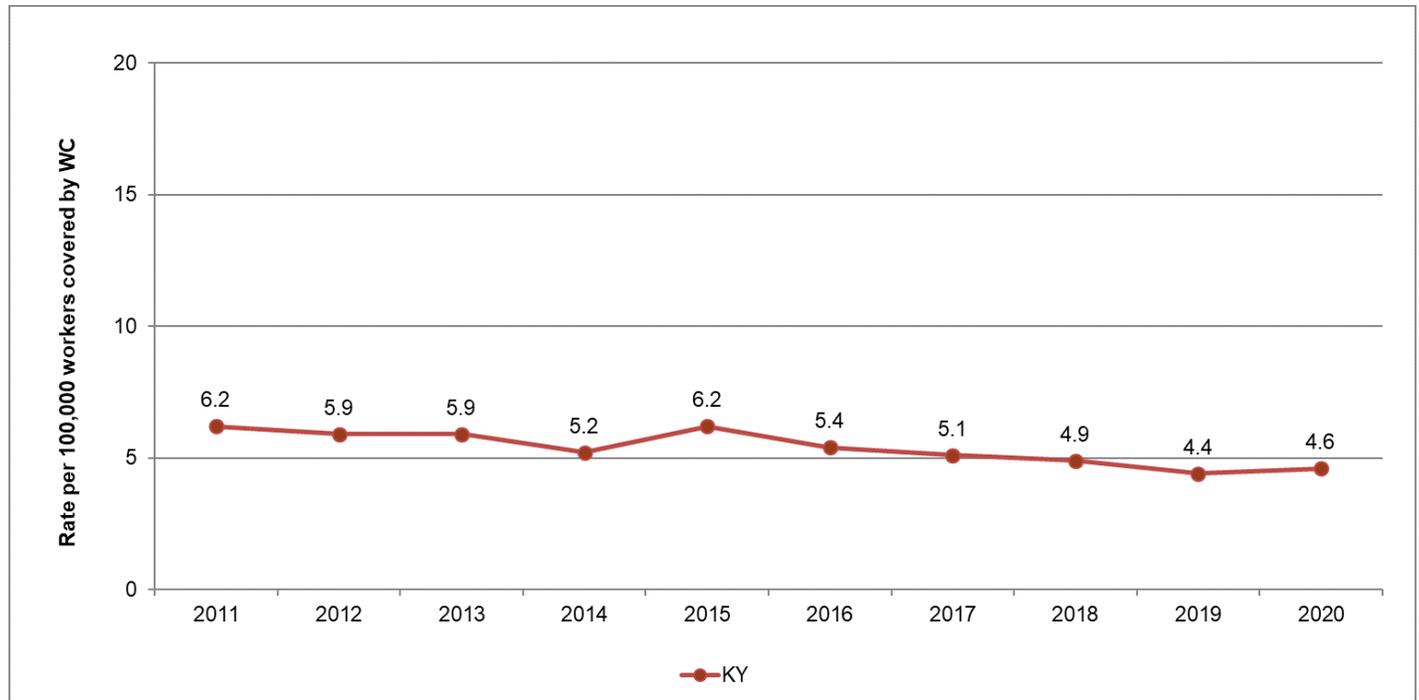


Data Source: Annual U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Indicator #5: Amputations Filed with the State Workers' Compensation System by Injury Year

There were 81 amputations reported to the Kentucky Department of Workers' Compensation that occurred in year 2020. The rate of amputations per 100,000 covered by the state workers' compensation system has remained relatively stable in the last several years, with a slight, steady decline (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Work-Related Amputation Rates, 2011-2020



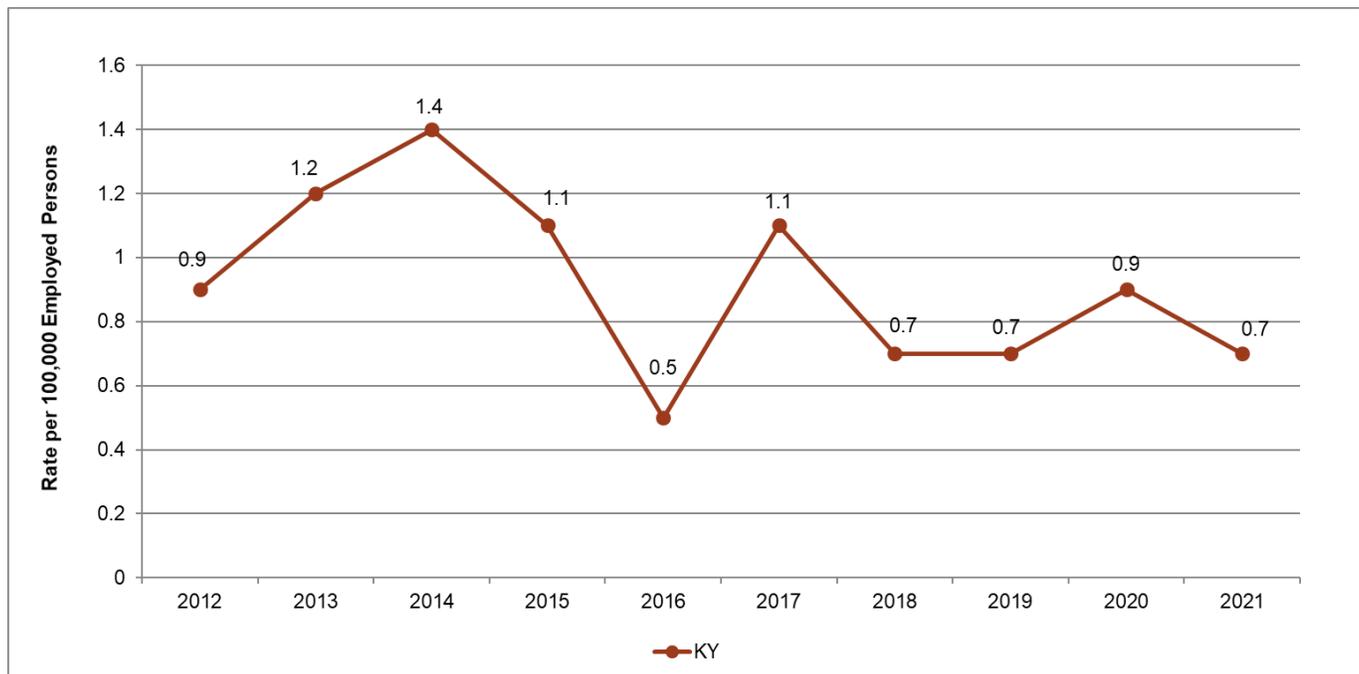
Data Source: Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information for previous years may be updated.

Indicator #6: Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns

In Kentucky in 2021 there were 13 work-related burn hospitalizations, resulting in an annual crude rate for work-related burn hospitalizations of 0.7 per 100,000 employed persons age 16 years or older. Overall, the rate of work-related burn hospitalizations in Kentucky has declined over the past decade, with a peak of 1.4 per 100,000 in 2014 and a low of 0.5 per 100,000 in 2016 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Burn Hospitalizations, 2012-2021



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

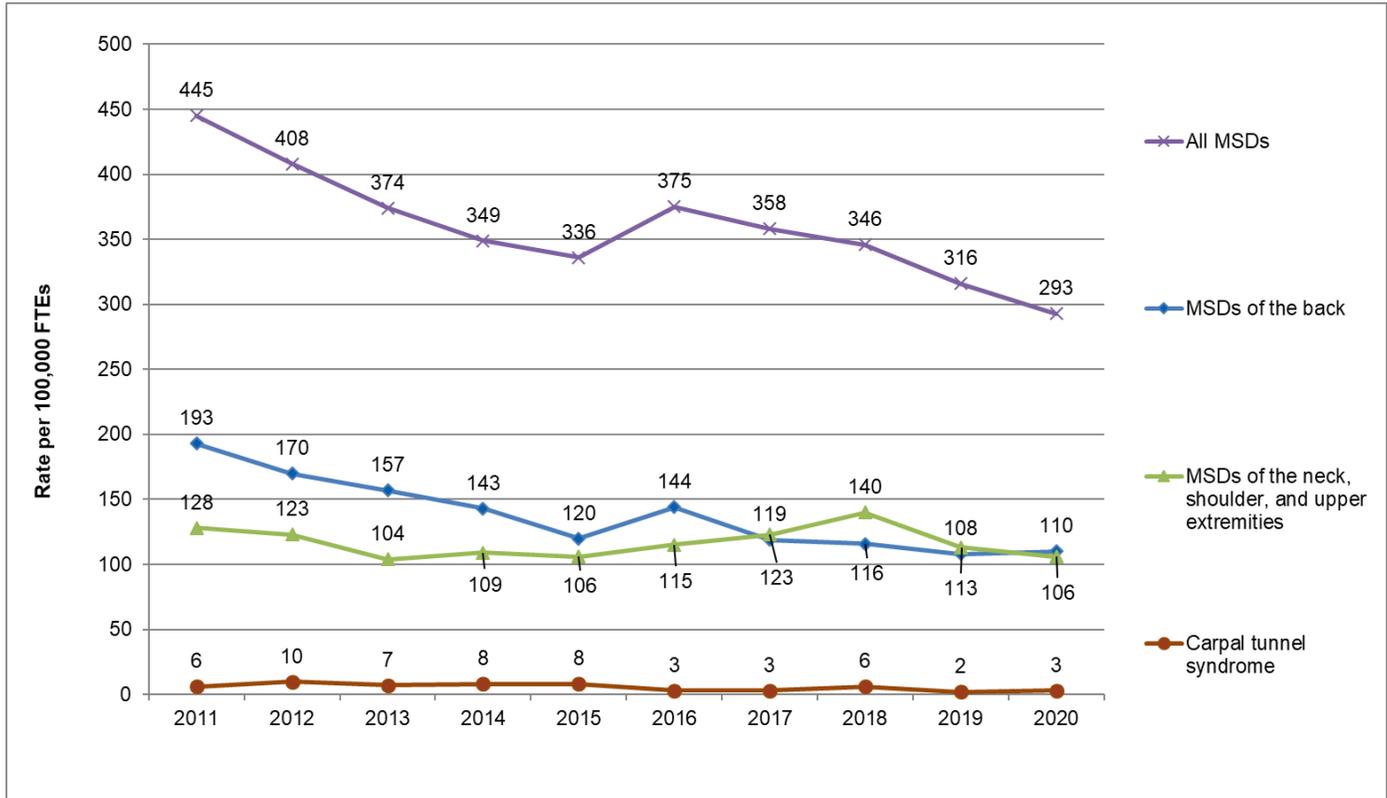
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claim counts represent encounters of care and could be greater than the number of individual patients treated. Starting October 1, 2015, coding switched from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. As there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes, the coding system transition should be considered when interpreting the data.

Indicator #7: Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) with Days Away from Work

The overall annual MSD incidence rate with days away from work has steadily decreased in Kentucky following an uptick in cases in 2016. In 2020, there were an estimated 3,680 MSDs with days away from work reported by employers (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Musculoskeletal Disorders Incidence Rates Involving Days Away from Work, 2011-2020

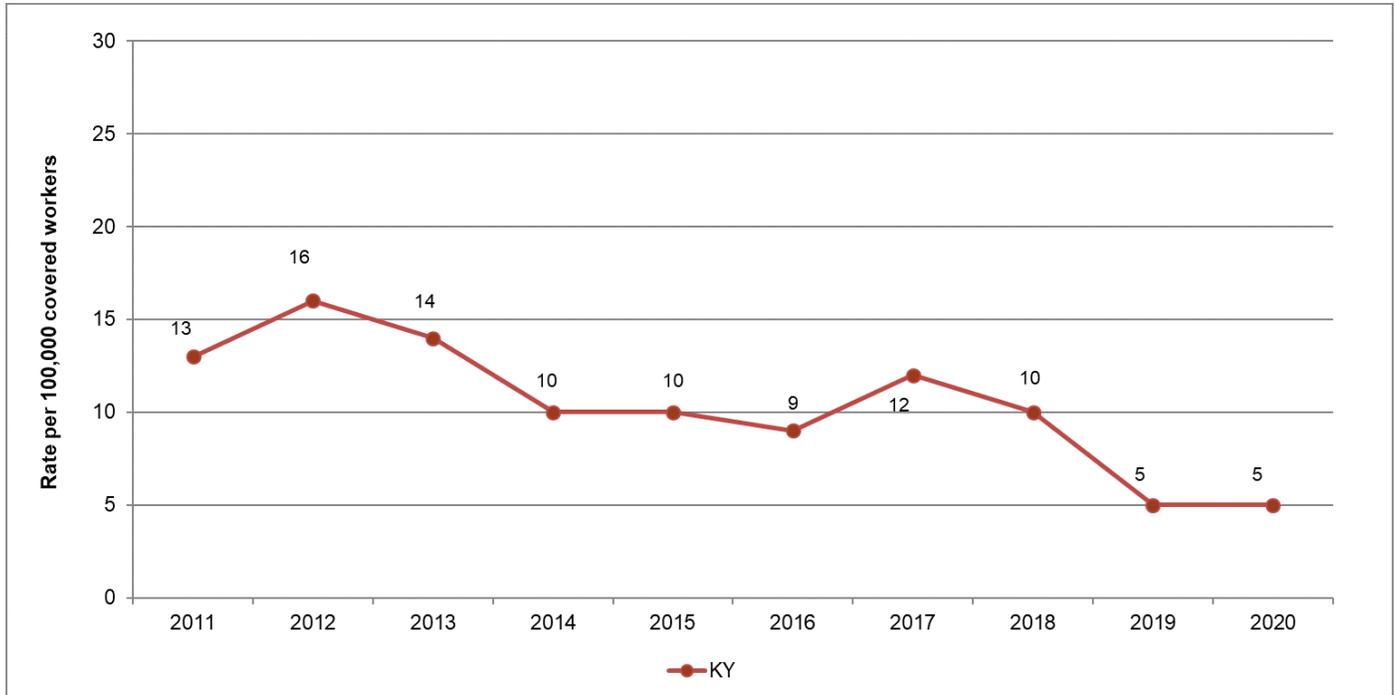


Data Source: Annual Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Indicator 8: State Workers' Compensation Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome With Lost Work Time

In 2019 and 2020, there were five carpal tunnel syndrome cases per 100,000 covered workers in Kentucky, a 50% decrease from the 2018 rate of 10 per 100,000 covered workers (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Lost Work Claim Rates for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases Identified in State Workers' Compensation Systems, 2011-2020



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims

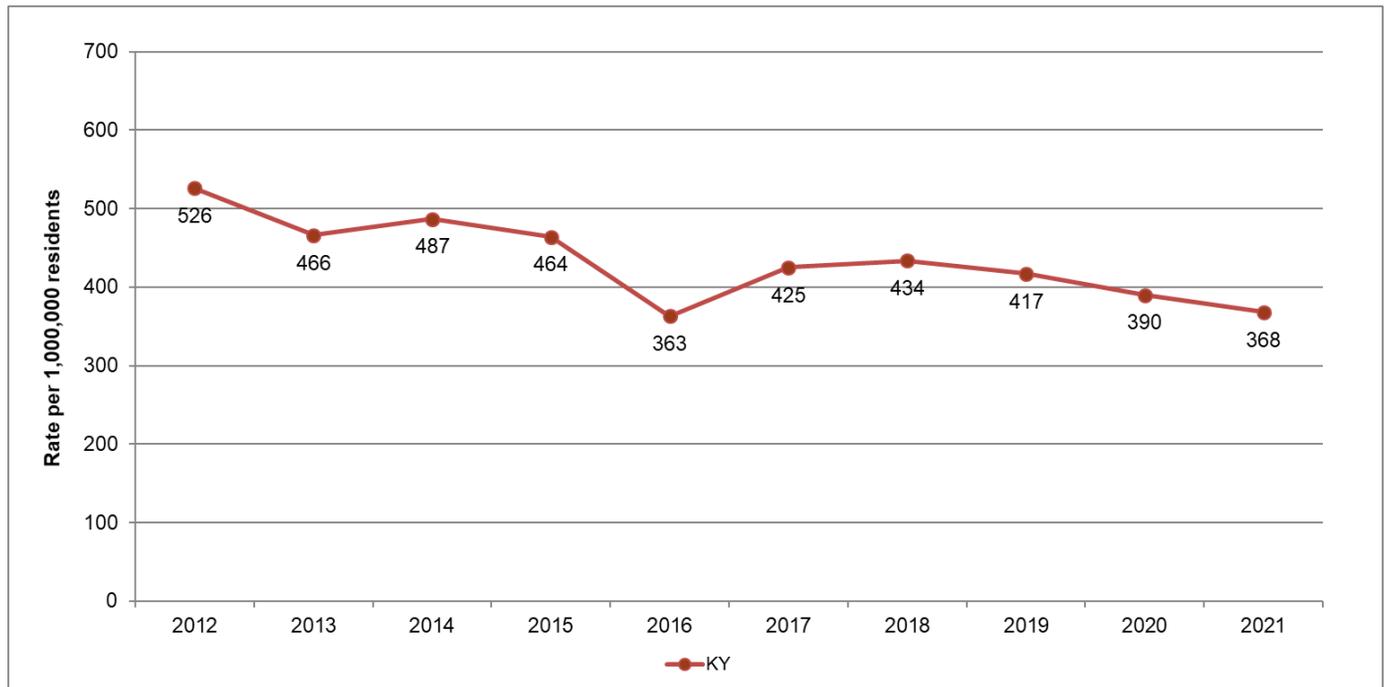
Denominator: National Academy of Social Insurance

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information for previous years may be updated.

Indicator #9: Hospitalization from or with Pneumoconiosis

The annual age-standardized rate of pneumoconiosis hospitalizations in Kentucky decreased slightly in 2019, 2020, and 2021, nearing the low of 363 hospitalizations per million residents in 2016 (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Age-Standardized Hospitalization Rates from or with Total Pneumoconiosis, 2012-2021



Data Source:

Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

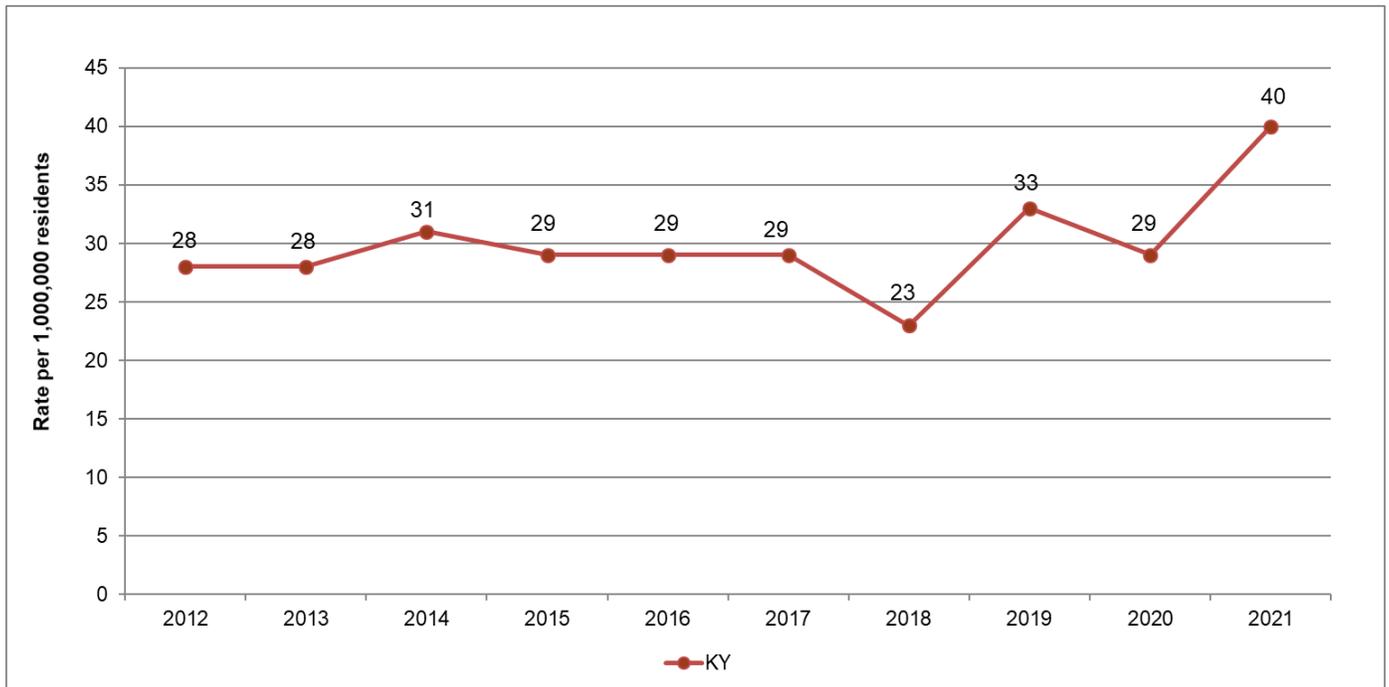
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claim counts represent encounters of care and could be greater than the number of individual patients treated. Starting October 1, 2015, coding switched from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. As there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes, the coding system transition should be considered when interpreting the data.

Indicator #10: Mortality from or with Pneumoconiosis

There were 167 deaths from or with pneumoconiosis for Kentucky residents aged 16 years or older, in 2021. In 2021, the Kentucky age-standardized death rate from or with pneumoconiosis for residents 16 years of age or older was at its highest for the 10-year period, at 40 per one million residents (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Age-Standardized Mortality Rate from or with Pneumoconiosis, 2012-2021



Data Source:

Numerator: Kentucky Office of Vital Statistics

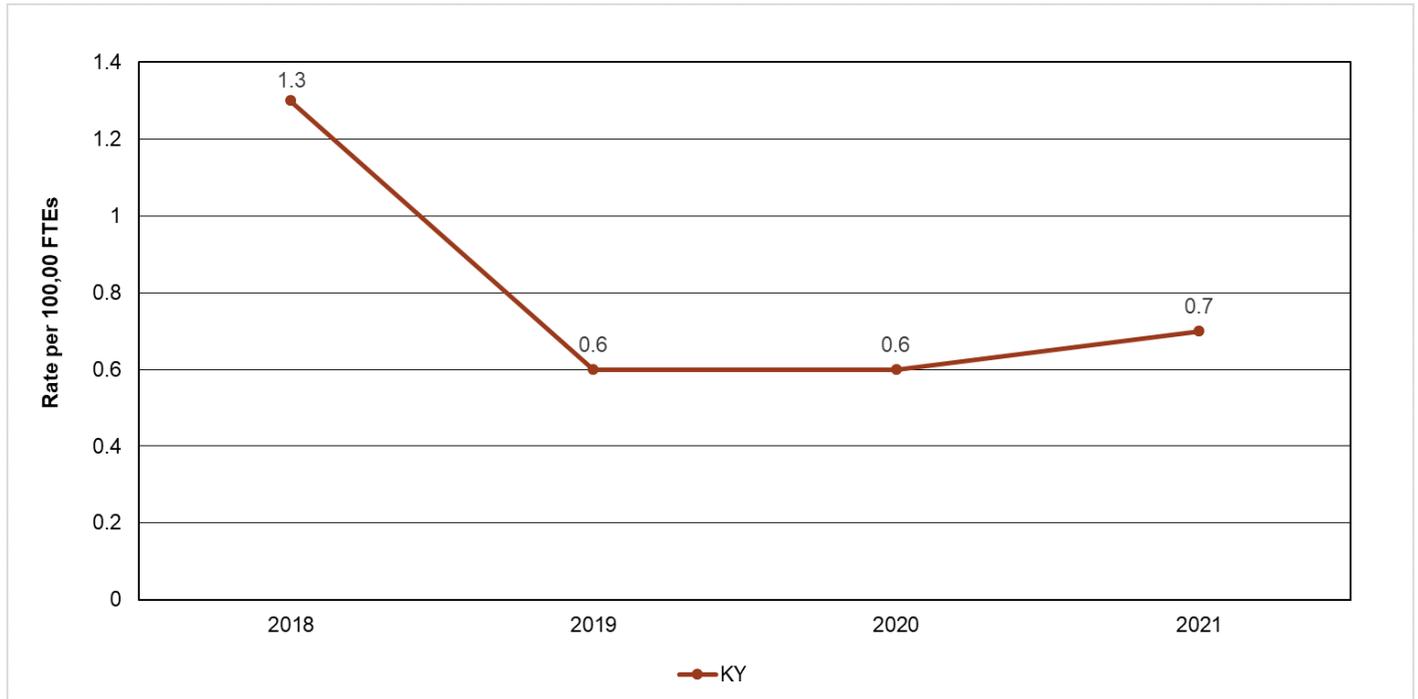
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Kentucky mortality data provided by the Kentucky Office of Vital Statistics are provisional and subject to change.

Indicator #11: Acute Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Illness and Injury Reported to Poison Control Centers

The annual incidence rate of reported work-related pesticide poisonings in Kentucky remains consistently above the national rate. The 2021 Kentucky rate was 0.7 per 100,000 FTEs, compared to 1.3 per 100,000 FTEs in 2018 (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Poisoning Rates, 2018–2021



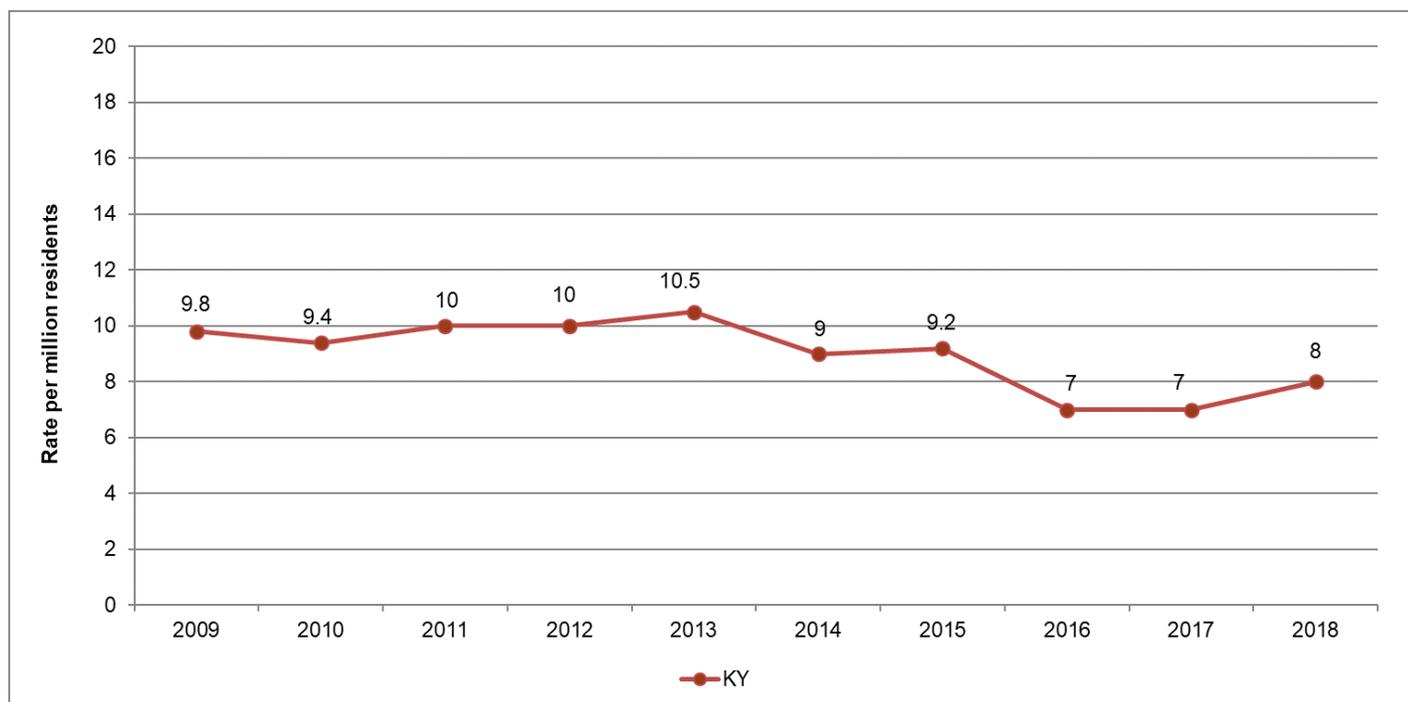
Data Source: Kentucky State Poison Control Database

Note: Typically, NIOSH has provided states with data collected by the American Association of Poison Control Centers for the calculation of this indicator, but this data have been unavailable for the past two years. In an effort to present more recent data, data from the Kentucky State Poison Control Database were used. Thus, the provided data may not be comparable to that published in past editions of this report.

Indicator #12: Incidence of Malignant Mesothelioma

There were 31 mesothelioma cases recorded in Kentucky in 2020 and 37 cases recorded in 2019. The 2019 and 2020 age-standardized rates could not be calculated due to low counts in some age categories. The 2018 age-adjusted rate of malignant mesothelioma was 8 per one million residents aged 15 years or older (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Age-Standardized Incidence Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma, Kentucky, 2009–2018



Data Source:
Kentucky Cancer Registry

Indicator #13: Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Adults

The 2021 Kentucky annual prevalence rate of persons aged 16 years or older with elevated blood lead levels (BLL) $\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$ was 9.2 per 100,000 employed persons (Figure 13). The 2021 Kentucky annual prevalence rate for elevated BLL $>25\mu\text{g/dL}$ was 0.9 per 100,000 (Figure 14).

Figure 13. Annual Prevalence Rates of Elevated BLL $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ among Persons Aged 16 Years and Older, Kentucky, 2012–2021

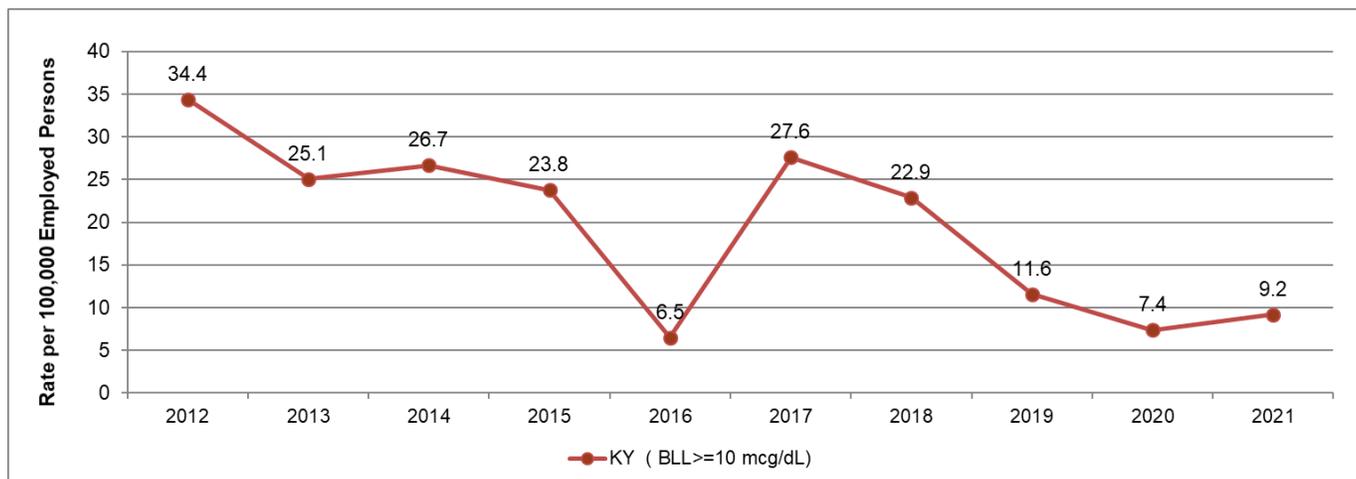
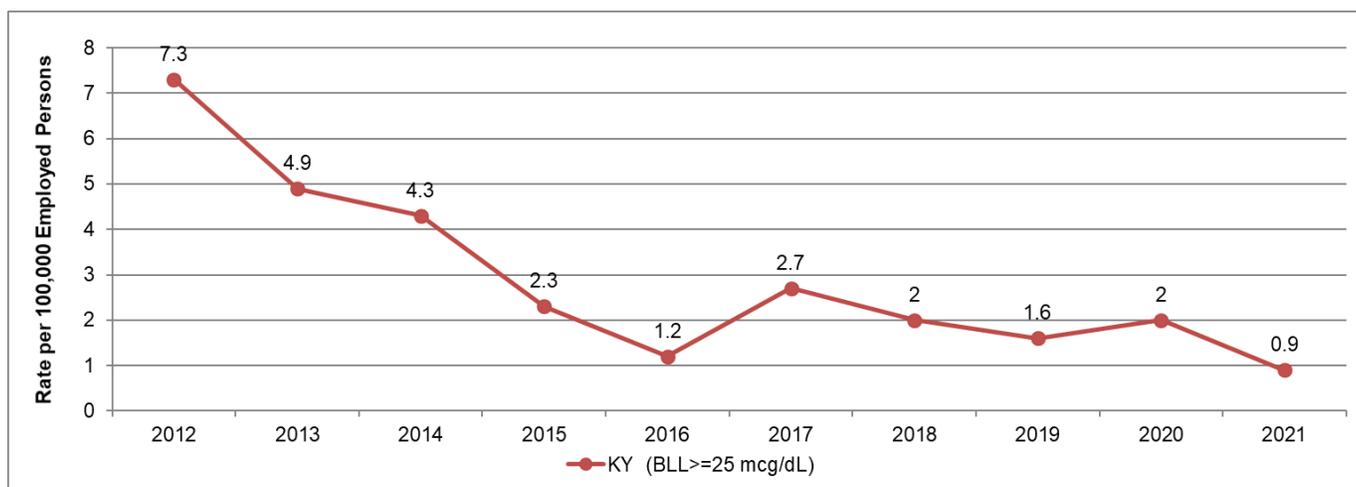


Figure 14. Annual Prevalence Rates of Elevated BLL $\geq 25 \mu\text{g/dL}$ among Persons Aged 16 Years and Older, Kentucky, 2012–2021



Numerator: Kentucky Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Division of Adult and Child Health, Cabinet for Health and Family Services

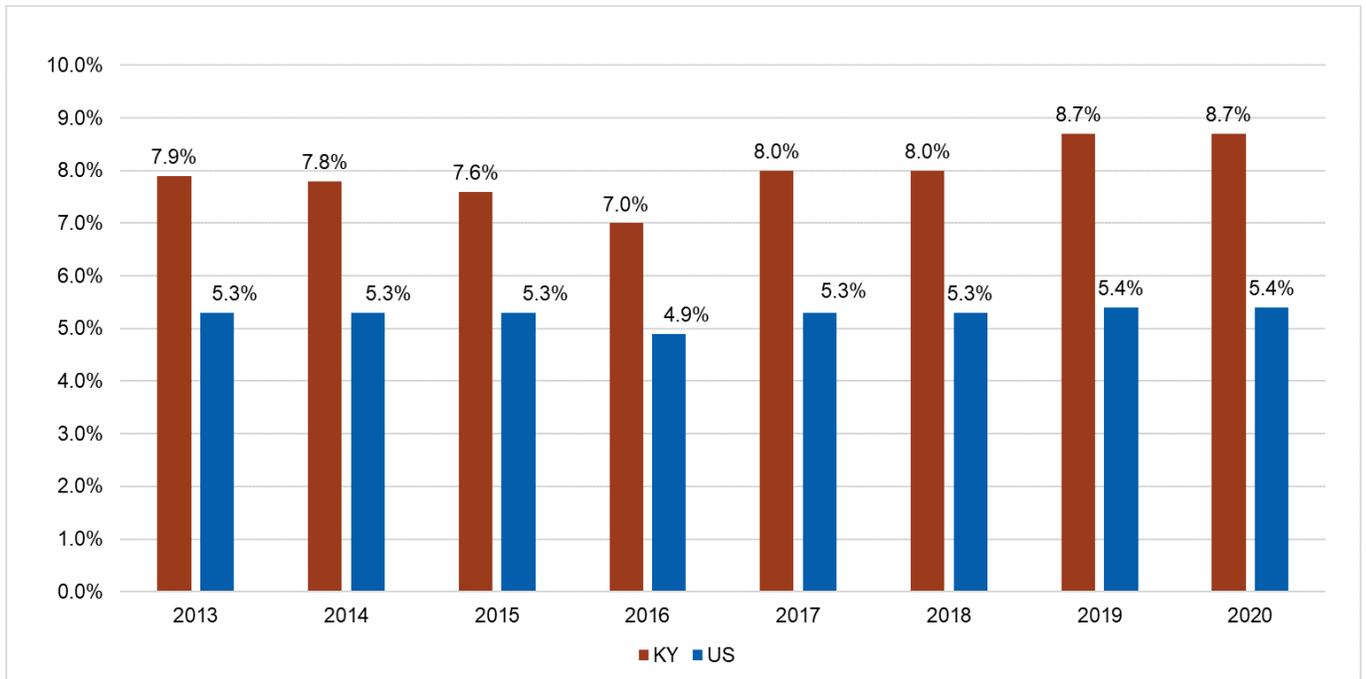
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Note: Kentucky 2016 data collection was impacted by administrative changes and may not reflect true prevalence.

Indicator #14: Workers Employed in Industries at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

The percentage of workers employed in industries that are high risk for occupational morbidity has remained consistently higher for Kentucky than for the U.S. overall percentage and was higher in 2019 and 2020 than the previous six years (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage of Workers in Industries at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity, 2013–2020

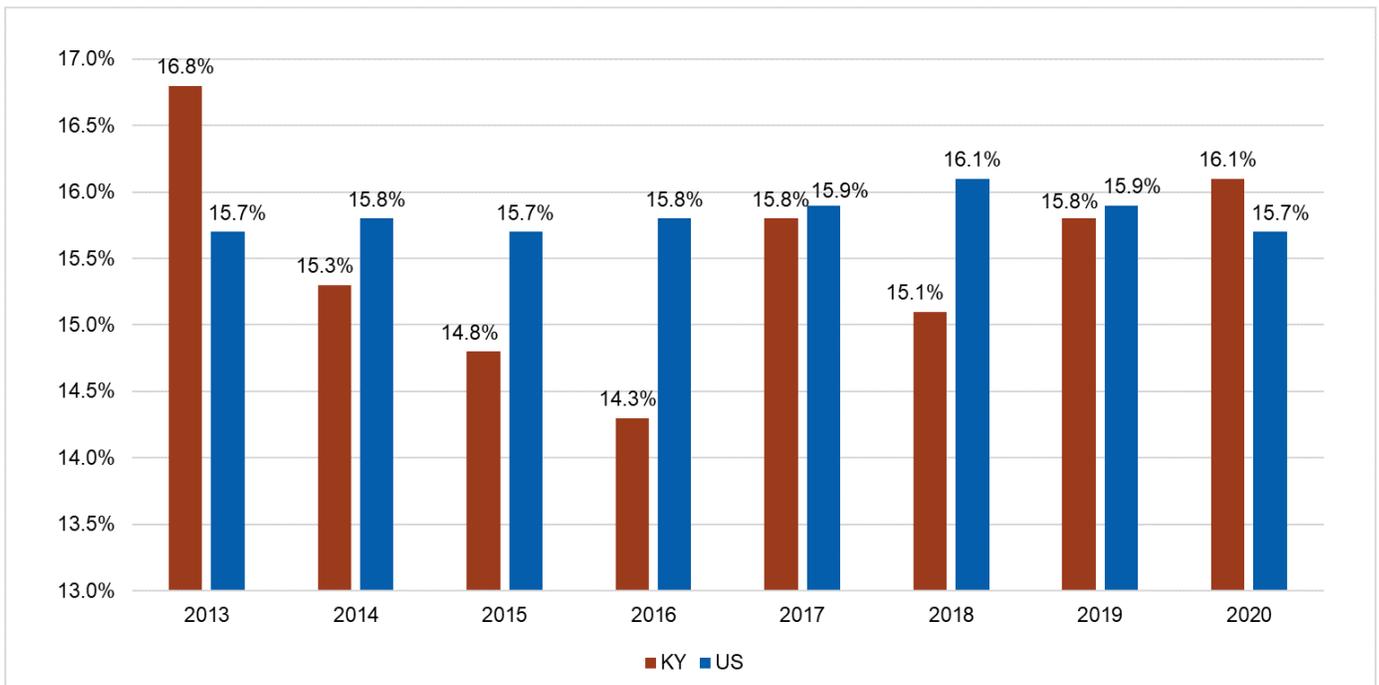


Data Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Indicator #15: Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity

The percentage of Kentucky workers employed in occupations at high risk for occupational morbidity has varied in the past several years from a high of 16.8% in 2013 to a low of 14.3% in 2016. The percentage of U.S. workers employed in occupations at high risk for occupational morbidity remained stable, peaking at 16.1% in 2018 (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage of Kentucky Workers in Occupations with High Risk for Occupational Morbidity, 2013–2020

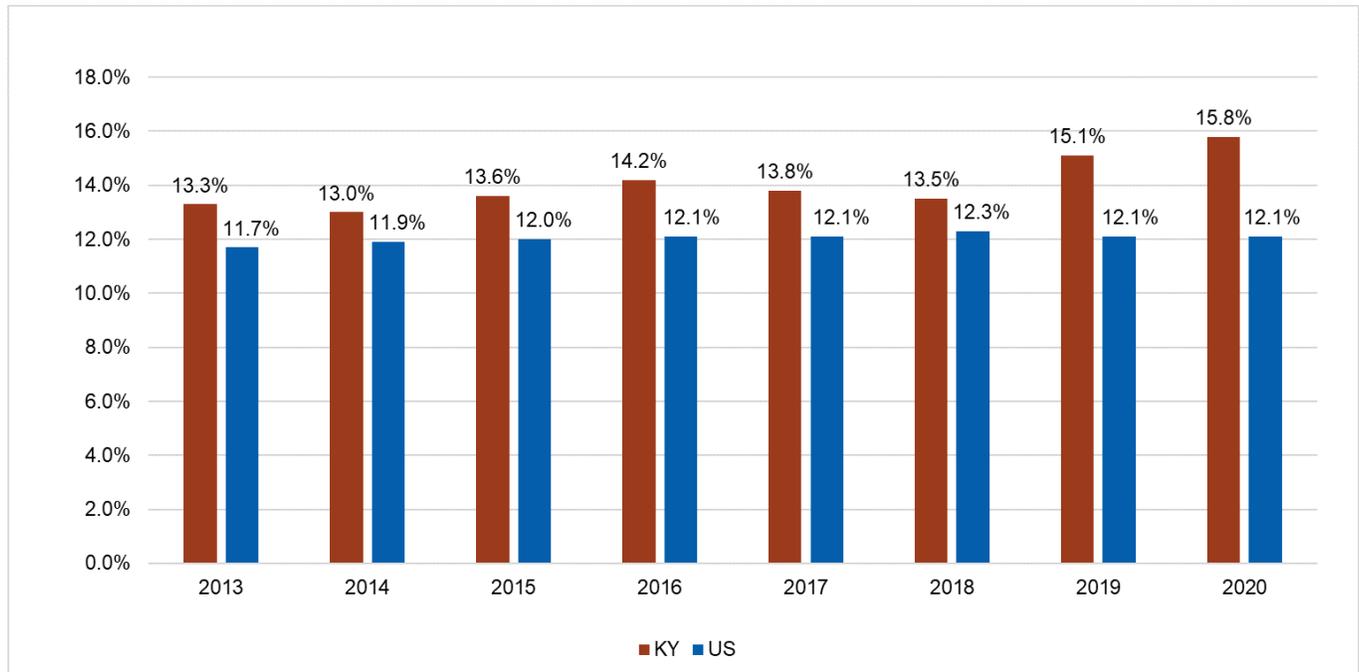


Data Source:
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey

Indicator #16: Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Mortality

The percentage of Kentucky workers employed in occupations at high risk for occupational mortality was higher in 2019 and 2020 than in the previous six years, while the U.S. rate has remained stable (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Mortality, 2013–2020



Data Source:
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey

Indicator #18: Occupational Safety and Health Administration Enforcement Activities

In 2021, 864 employer establishments were inspected by Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Administration, comprising 0.7% of the establishments eligible for inspection (Table 1).

Table 1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration Enforcement Activities, 2012–2021

Enforcement Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of employer establishments inspected by OSHA	1,062	842	1,027	964	989	760	668	759	760	864
Number of OSHA-covered establishments eligible for OSHA inspection	109,955	116,838	119,868	121,109	122,388	120,323	115,880	118,087	124,157	130,657
Percentage of establishments eligible for inspection that were inspected by OSHA	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Number of employees whose work areas were inspected by OSHA	78,923	66,279	59,379	59,854	60,626	47,448	46,509	42,706	69,885*	125,509*
Number of OSHA-covered employees	1,737,291	1,758,737	1,786,636	1,817,585	1,846,342	1,859,896	1,656,754	1,878,145	1,778,070	1,842,941
Percentage of employees eligible for inspection whose work areas were inspected by OSHA	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.9*	6.8*

Data Sources:

Occupational Safety and Health Administration annual reports, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data on covered employers and wages

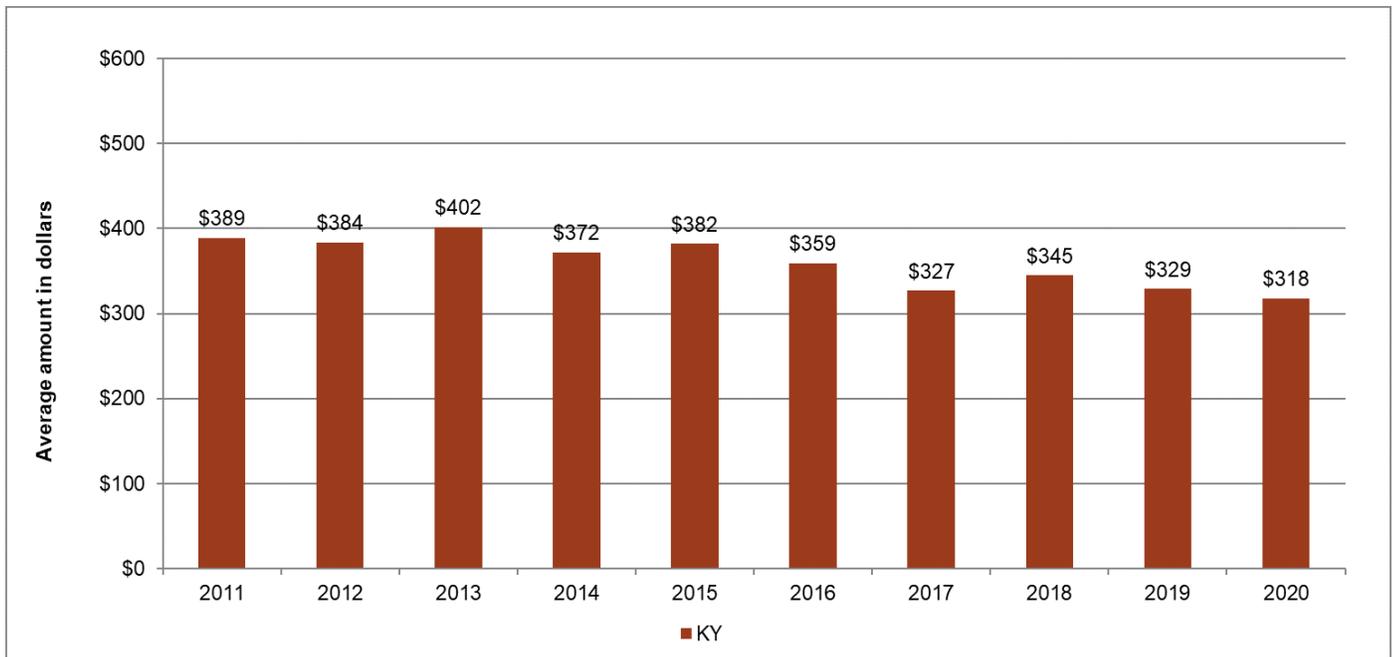
Note: Mines and farms are not typically covered by OSHA and are not included in the table above. Data for 2020 and 2021 were provided by the Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet.

*Preliminary data based on fiscal years, not annual.

Indicator #19: Workers' Compensation Awards

The total amount of workers' compensation benefits paid in Kentucky in 2021 was \$556.5 million. The average amount of benefits paid per covered worker in 2021 was \$318 (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Average Amount of Workers' Compensation Benefits Paid Per Worker in Kentucky, 2000–2019



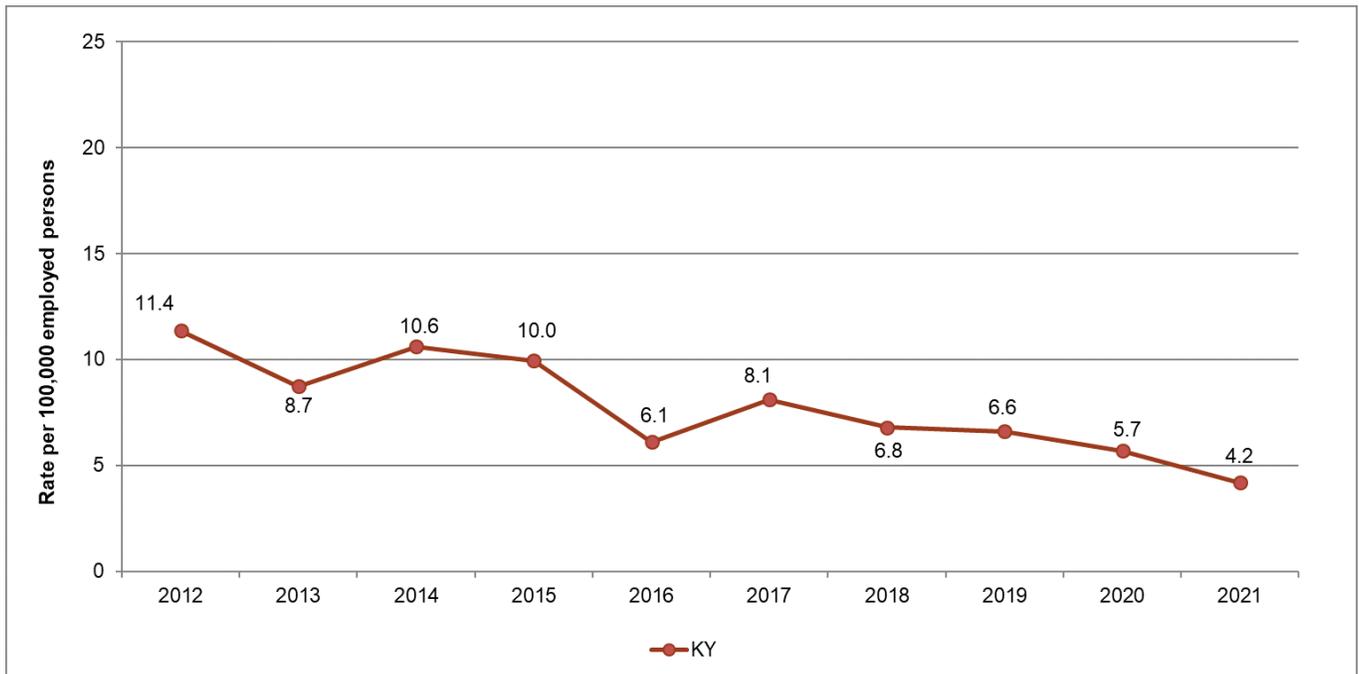
Data Source:
National Academy of Social Insurance

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information for previous years may be updated.

Indicator #22: Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations

The rate of work-related severe traumatic injury hospitalizations per 100,000 employed persons in Kentucky has steadily declined from 2012-2021, reaching a low of 4.2 per 100,000 employed persons in 2021 (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations, 2012–2021



Data Sources:

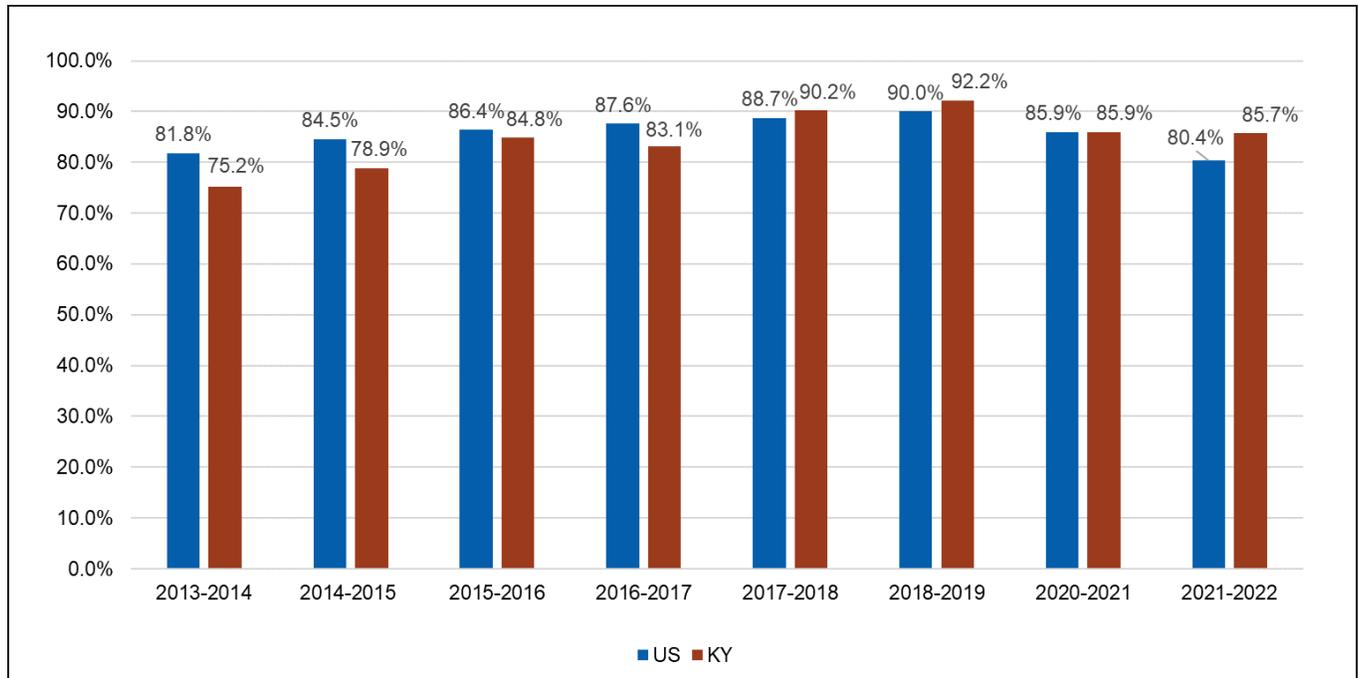
Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Indicator #23: Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Hospital Care Personnel

During the 2021-2022 influenza season, 85.7% of Kentucky hospital care personnel received an influenza vaccination. That percentage has decreased over the last two years but remains slightly higher than the U.S. percentage of vaccinated hospital care personnel (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Pooled Proportion of Hospital Care Personnel Influenza Vaccination Coverage in Acute Care Hospitals



Data Source:

National Healthcare Safety Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Indicator #24: Occupational Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits

The rate of Kentucky emergency department visits for occupational heat-related illness per 100,000 employed persons has fluctuated over the past decade, with a low of 3.6 per 100,00 employed persons in 2013 and a peak of 9.1 per 100,000 persons in 2019 (Table 2).

Table 2. Occupational Heat-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits, 2012–2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of ED visits for occupational heat-related illness	164	68	141	151	160	104	169	105	44	68
Rate of ED visits for occupational heat-related illness (per 100,000 employed persons)	8.6	3.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	5.3	8.6	5.3	2.3	3.5

Data Sources:

Numerator data: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database, Office of Health Data and Analytics

Denominator data: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Note: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database counts represent encounters of care and could be greater than the number of individual patients treated. Starting October 1, 2015, coding switched from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. As there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes. The coding system transition should be considered when interpreting the data. 2015 numbers and rate are estimates based on available data due to ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM coding change.

Indicator #25: Hospitalizations for or with Occupational Eye Injuries

The rate of Kentucky inpatient hospitalizations for or with occupational eye injuries per 100,000 employed persons has remained low since Kentucky began tracking this indicator in 2016 (Table 3).

Table 3. Inpatient Hospitalizations for or with Occupational Eye Injuries, 2016-2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Number of inpatient hospitalizations for or with occupational eye injuries	<5	12	<5	13	10	13		
Rate of inpatient hospitalizations for or with occupational eye injuries (per 100,000 employed persons)	*	0.6	*	0.7	0.5	0.7		

Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

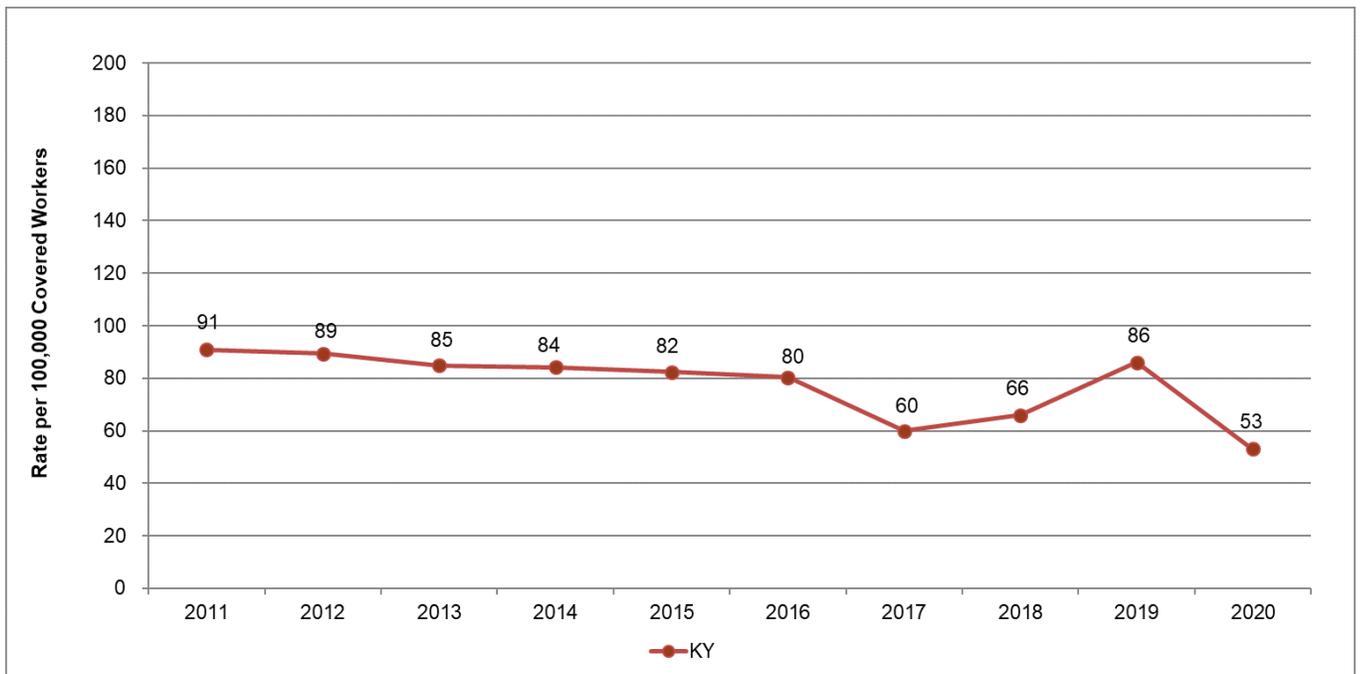
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data.

*Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.

Indicator #26 (Kentucky-Specific): Occupational Motor Vehicle Collision First Reports of Injuries Filed with Workers' Claims by Injury Year

There were 935 occupational motor vehicle collision claims or first reports of injury filed with the Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims for injuries during 2020. The 2019 rate of motor vehicle collision claims or first reports of injury was the highest in recent years, at 86 per 100,000 covered workers. The 2020 rate was 53 per 100,000 workers, but additional claims could still be made for 2020 that may alter this rate (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Occupational Motor Vehicle Collision Injury Rates, 2011-2020



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims

Denominator: National Academy of Social Insurance

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information may be updated for previous years.

Indicator #27 (Kentucky-Specific): Fatal and Nonfatal Commercial Motor Vehicle Collision Injuries

From 2019 to 2020, in the total number of commercial vehicles involved in collisions in Kentucky decreased by 33%. While the overall number of collisions decreased in 2020, the number of fatal commercial vehicle driver injuries was at its highest since 2011 and the total number of fatalities in collisions involving a commercial vehicle was at its highest point for the period of 2011-2020 (Table 4).

Table 4. Kentucky Commercial Vehicle Collisions, 2011–2020

	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of commercial vehicles involved in collisions	6,395	6,122	6,296	7,281	7,765	7,433	7,085	7,378	6,966	4,697
Unit at fault according to police	4,166	3,951	4,097	4,755	4,890	4,665	4,470	4,643	4,724	3,129
Commercial vehicle driver's injury										
Fatal	13	10	9	8	9	9	7	9	5	13
Incapacitating	48	37	37	40	44	32	35	36	33	23
Non-incapacitating	116	110	125	142	145	107	135	129	106	107
Possible injury	143	150	139	155	154	136	147	121	145	107
Vehicle Fire	20	31	25	32	31	30	26	31	28	26
KY licensed driver	3,080	2,848	2,909	3,323	3,384	3,902	3,251	3,333	3,277	1,944
Total number of fatalities in collisions involving a commercial vehicle	83	81	72	64	104	86	65	90	69	107
Total number of injuries in collisions involving a commercial vehicle	1,438	1,392	1,399	1,396	1,700	1,448	1,425	1,424	1,270	1,194
Single vehicle collision	1,475	1,407	1,440	1,614	1,626	1,474	1,523	1,552	1,516	1,122
Unit type										
Bus	136	143	156	171	168	170	217	227	259	93
School bus	75	69	71	82	104	81	65	46	41	14
Truck and trailer	1,125	1,083	1,094	1,313	1,454	1,250	883	753	610	461
Truck, single unit	1,385	1,419	1,484	1,697	1,704	1,716	1,579	1,590	1,729	1,085
Truck tractor and semi-trailer	3,491	3,279	3,358	3,884	4,142	4,053	4,164	4,561	4,119	2,895
Truck, other combination	138	109	106	110	159	136	144	149	149	104
Other	44	20	26	24	33	27	7	10	7	5
Hazard cargo present	151	133	136	180	189	140	183	187	176	116

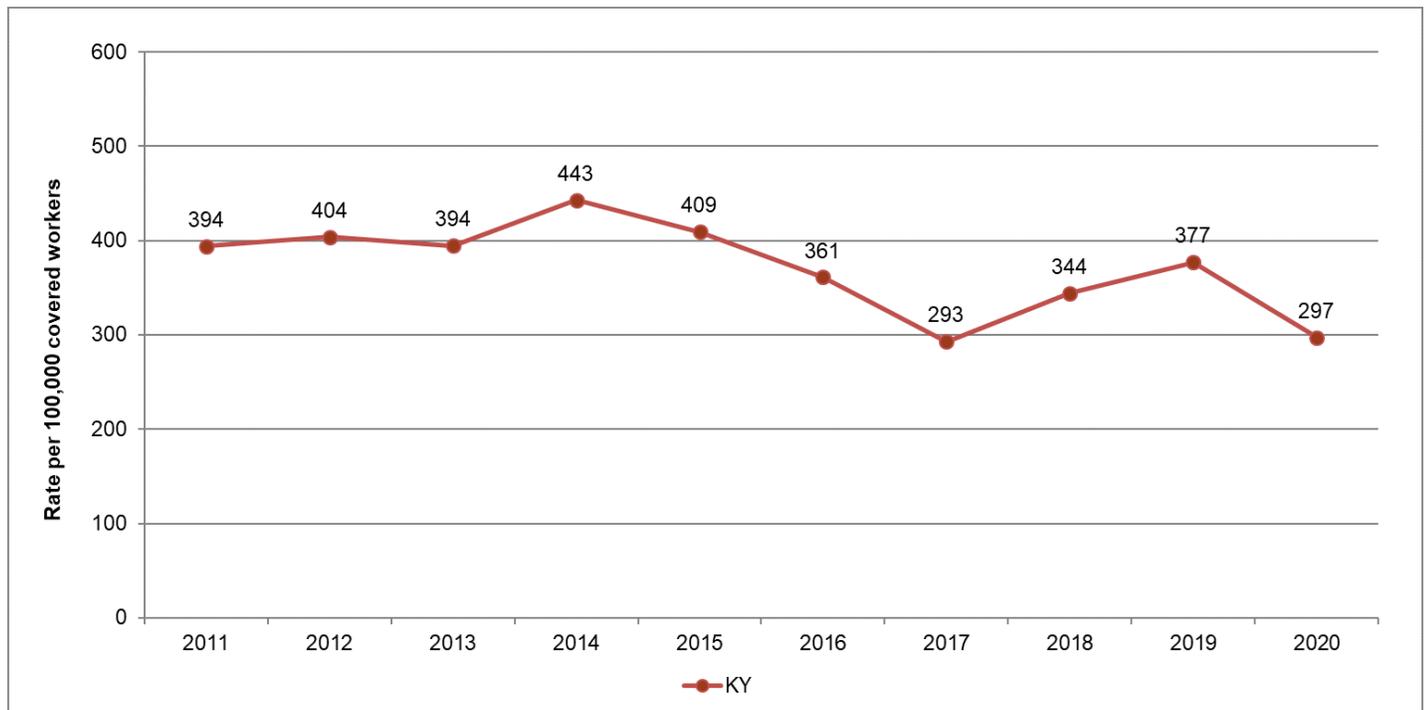
Data Source:

Kentucky State Police Collision Report Analysis for Safer Highways database

Indicator #28 (Kentucky-Specific): Occupational Fall First Reports of Injury and Claims Filed with Workers' Claims by Injury Year

In 2020 in Kentucky, there were 5,205 first reports of injury associated with occupational fall injuries, and the fall incidence rate was 297 per 100,000 covered workers, nearly reaching its lowest point in recent years. Additional claims could still be made for 2020 that may alter this rate in the future (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Occupational Fall Injury Incidence Rates, 2011–2020



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims

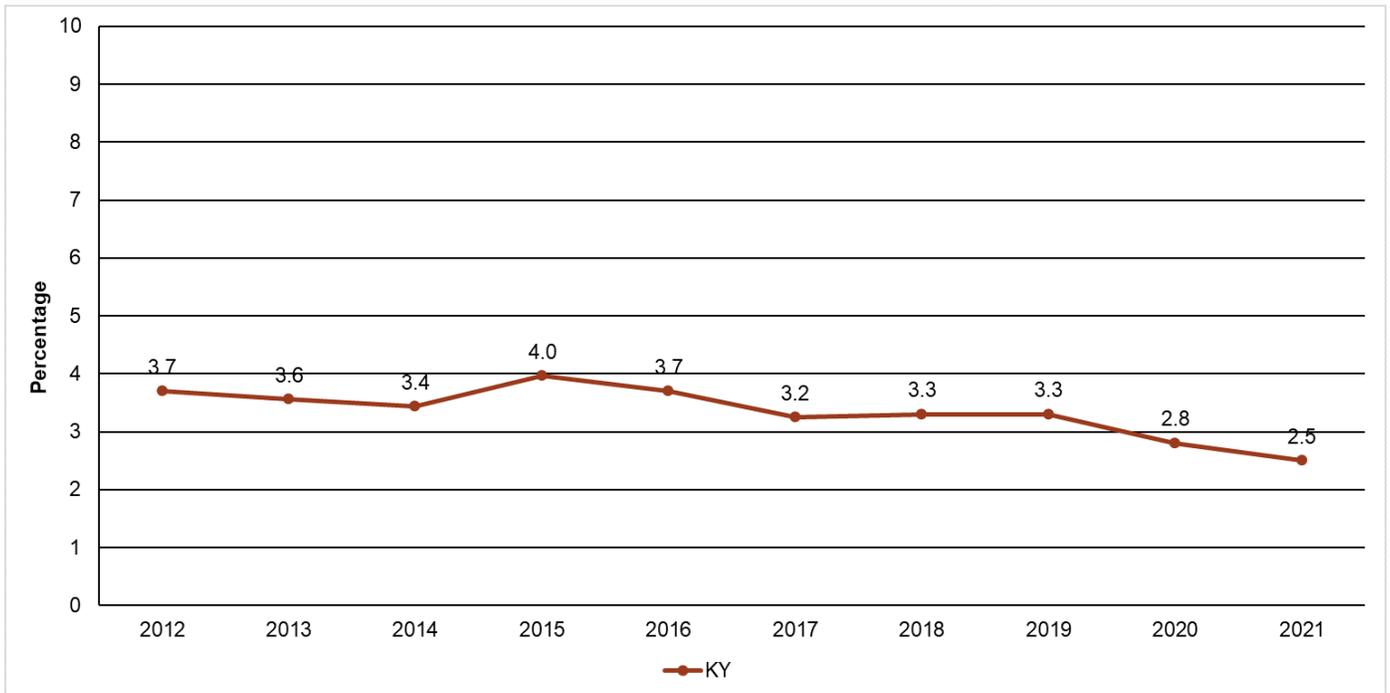
Denominator: National Academy of Social Insurance

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information for previous years may be updated.

Indicator #29 (Kentucky-Specific): Work-Related Traumatic Injuries Treated in Kentucky Trauma Hospitals

In 2021, there were 339 work-related injuries treated in Kentucky's reporting trauma facilities, comprising 2.5% of all traumatic injuries reported to the state trauma registry. The percentage was lower in 2020 and 2021 than in the previous several years (Figure23).

Figure 23. Work-Related Traumatic Injuries as a Percentage of All Traumatic Injuries Reported to the State Trauma Registry, 2012-2021



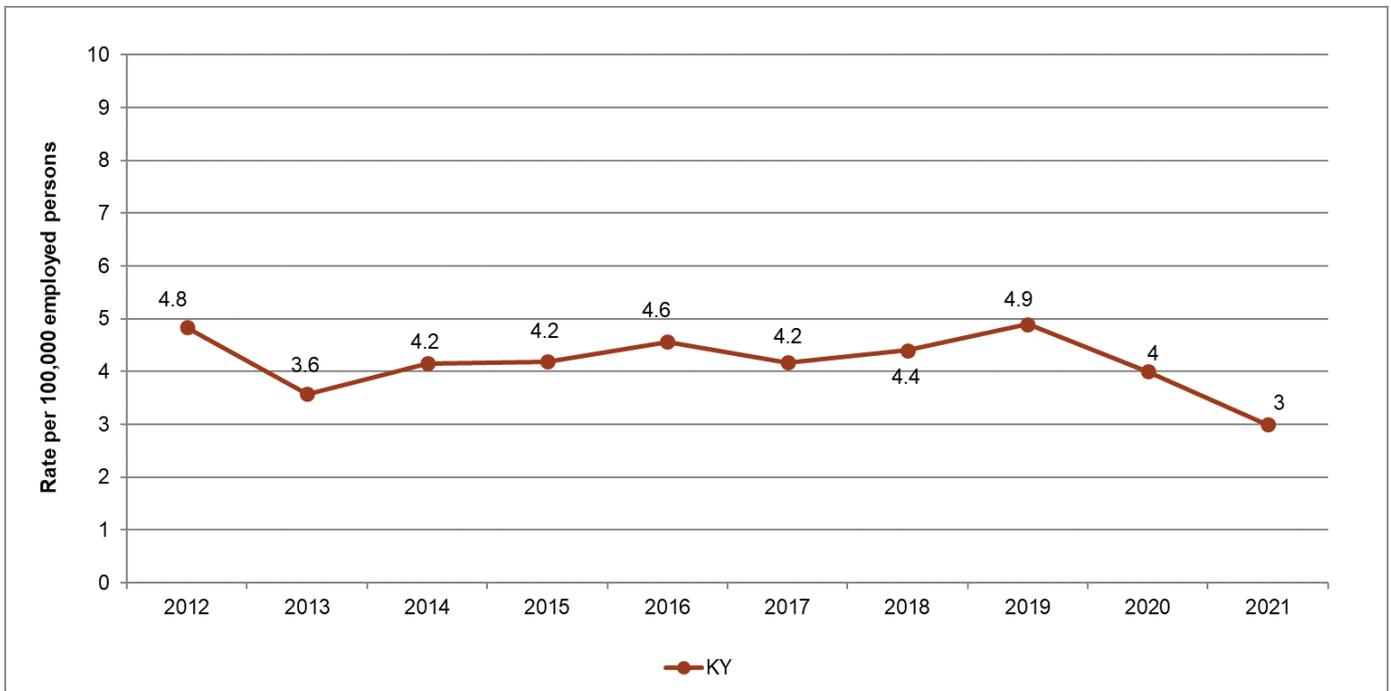
Data Source:
Kentucky Trauma Registry

Note: Kentucky Trauma Registry data reflect the most severe traumatic injuries treated in Kentucky acute care hospitals that are verified trauma hospitals, levels I to IV, or that are in the process of applying for such designation.

Indicator #30 (Kentucky-Specific): Work-Related Traumatic Brain Injuries Treated in Kentucky Acute Care Hospitals

In 2021, Kentucky's rate of traumatic brain injuries dropped to its lowest point in the past 10 years of 3 per 100,000 employed persons (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Rate of Work-Related Traumatic Brain Injuries Treated in Kentucky Acute Care Hospitals, 2012-2021



Data Sources:

Numerator: Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claims files, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of Health Policy

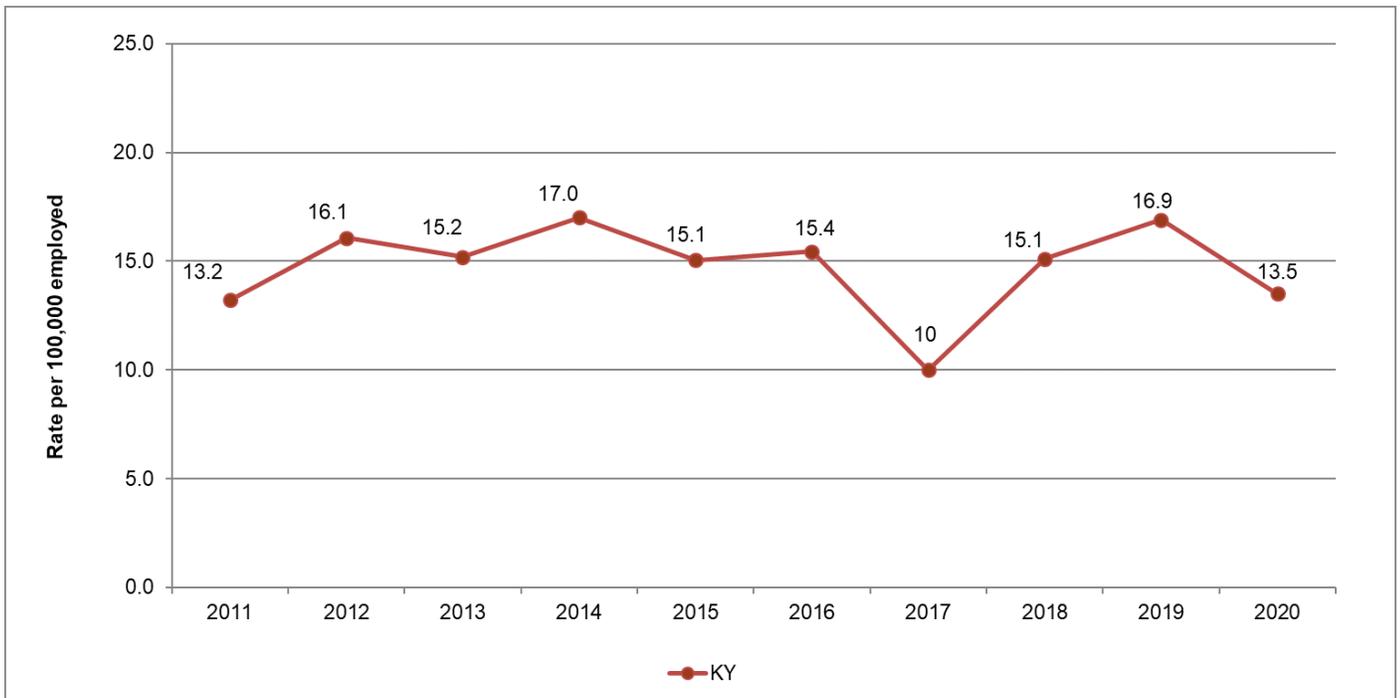
Denominator: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey data

Kentucky inpatient hospitalization claim counts represent encounters of care and could be greater than the number of individual patients treated. Starting October 1, 2015, coding switched from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. As there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes, the coding system transition should be considered when interpreting the data.

Indicator #31 (Kentucky-Specific): Work-Related Concussions Reported to the State Workers' Compensation System

In 2020 in Kentucky there were 236 first reports of injury associated with concussions. There were 13.5 concussions reported per 100,000 covered workers in 2020, a decrease from the previous two years (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Rate of Work-Related Concussions Reported to the Kentucky Workers' Compensation System, 2011-2020



Data Sources:
Numerator: Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims
Denominator: National Academy of Social Insurance

Workers' compensation claims are provisional, as information for previous years may be updated.



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